









# The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901.

Let us have a special day for national thanksgiving.

There are 40,000 breweries in this country and only 30,000 grist mills.

It is remarked that the United States has liberated Cuba from pestilence as well as despotism and monarchical rule. Uncle Sam is a sort of all-around benefactor.

Uncle Sam's artillery corps is undergoing an enlargement from 4000 to 18,000 rank and file. The men behind the gun in the army will be numerous in case of future trouble.

Our trade with the Philippines has increased 92 per cent. in exports and 42 per cent. in imports. It will not be long before these islands will form a very important part in American trade.

Mr. Bryan's remark that he sees no need for a new party as long as the Democrats stick to the Kansas City platform gives notice to the re-organizers that if they get on top Mr. Bryan will lead a third party.

A Danish dispatch speaks of an offer from the United States of 10,000,000 kroner for the Danish islands in the West Indies. A Danish crown is worth 20.8 cents in this country, making the alleged price over \$1,800,000.

Recognizing that they have lost their battle and several weeks' pay, the steel strikers are returning to work. The cause of the disastrous ending of this strike is found in the fact that public sentiment was against the strikers.

Apparently the leading Filipinos are pleased with the conditions which are appearing in their quarter of the world. The civil government which the Taft commission has been putting into operation in different parts of the islands is giving satisfaction to most of the natives.

The South American republics are seething with discord and nothing but a decisive battle will bring the dissensions to an end, and end which at the best can be but temporary. In the Latin republics liberty is too often taken to mean license, and law to mean the rule of might.

Hon. W. W. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States to China, completed his mission with the signing of the protocol. He has conducted this delicate diplomatic undertaking with energy, firmness and infinite tact, and is entitled to much honor upon his return to the United States.

Bathurst is made by the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture that the ordinary ravages of insects, exclusive of the occasional great plagues by locusts, chinch bugs, etc., cost the people of the United States \$300,000,000 per year. Our "bugs and things" thus, aside from their character as uncomfortable pests, are an exceedingly expensive luxury.

The city of McKeesport, Penn., is suffering from its mistake in the choice of a man for mayor at the last election. Mayor Black, whose refusal to protect the men who wish to remain at work is furnishing arguments for his impeachment, is little better than an anarchist, and just at present the type that he represents is not popular in this country.

The anti-Tammany forces in New York having turned down the Hon. J. B. Coker as a possible candidate for Mayor on a reform ticket, the Tammanites have taken him up and propose to make him their candidate. A few weeks ago he was heralded as the very pattern of reform; now he seems to be solidly entrenched in the enemy's camp. How are the mighty fallen!

Gov. Gregory and party have been severely criticized by the people and papers of the state for starting on a junketing expedition on Sunday, when the President of the United States was hovering between life and death in the very city towards which the junketing party was headed. Had the President died before the arrival of the party in Buffalo, Rhode Island's governor would have been put in an awkward place, but as the President did not die, and all is well that ends well, perhaps the governor will be forgiven both for his disrespect of the Sabbath and his apparent lack of feeling for the suffering President.

Speaking on the trust question at the Minnesota State Fair, Vice-President Roosevelt made this significant declaration: "It is not only desirable but necessary that there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage-workers and which shall discriminate in favor of the honest and humane employer by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors who have no conscience and will do right only under fear of punishment. Our interests are at bottom common. In the long run we go up or down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency."

When congress meets again there will probably be presented many bills dealing with matters relating to the attempted assassination of the President. Among them there will undoubtedly be many providing for the control of anarchists. There will be difficulty in securing the passage of a suitable law treating this subject, not because the national legislators will object to extending suitable protection to the chief executive, but because different views will be held as to the stringency of the proposed legislation. It is a delicate subject to handle, for it touches the fundamental principle of the government of the United States—free speech. Yet laws must be enacted to protect the country from the effects of the fanatical doctrines put forth by minds diseased. Too long this country has been the refuge and rendezvous for the conspirators against the representatives of order. While their cowardly blows have been aimed at the crowned heads of foreign countries our peace of mind has been little disturbed; now that our own chief executive has been attacked it is hoped that the indignation of the people will result in freeing our country from the curse of these worse than brutes.

## The Penalty of Greatness.

It is generally true that when some misguided fanatic attempts the assassination of an "enemy of liberty" he chooses for his victim the most kindly disposed of those men in positions of prominence. It is true that a tyrannical ruler under a despotic form of government sometimes oppresses his subjects beyond the danger point until an outraged people take an oft-times merited revenge. But the difference between the almost pardonable slaying of an oppressor and the rank murder of a true man because he is the visible head of government is easily appreciated. In the latter case a band of patriots take for their watch word "KMP." Their hands are directed against the government, be it good or bad. Too often the good man is the victim because the bad, in his guilty conscience, hedges himself about with sufficient guile to prevent the carrying out of the damnable projects of these outcasts of humanity. The gentle executive, in a land of liberty, feels free to mingle among the people without other protection than that afforded by the presence of the people themselves. He furnishes the opportunity for the deadly assassin.

Such was the case of President McKinley. A great man, a good man; a man for whom his worst political opponents never sustained a feeling of hate; a man who never knowingly wounded the feelings of another and who never spoke a thoughtless word in anger; a man whose greatest desire was for the welfare of the country which gave him birth, and for the protection to the common people of these rights and liberties which can be enjoyed to their full extent in no country save only this. Such was the man who was struck by the bullet of the would-be assassin for no other reason than that, as the visible head of a great nation, he was marked for death by the ignorant and depraved disciple of a doctrine which is allowed to be freely preached throughout the land. To add to the depravity of the deed—if such a deed under any circumstances could be either more or less depraved—the cowardly shot was fired while the President was clasping one hand of his assailant in token of amity and goodwill. It was a deed that will be sounded down the ages with horror, coupled with the name of the scoundrel who performed it.

Words cannot picture the anxiety with which seventy million people awaited for three days the verdict, would the President live or die? Nor is the pen able to describe the relief and joy with which was hailed the announcement that the greatest danger was passed. It was not merely the people of this great nation who felt the keenest anxiety as to the result; all over the civilized world honest hearts bent in sympathy with that kindly, noble man in his heroic battle against death. The ties of friendship which bind this country with those abroad were never more clearly marked than in the messages of sympathy and condolence which came from all parts of the world.

Now that the President is on the high road to recovery the question arises: How shall future attempts at assassination be prevented? Shall the United States continue to be the dumping ground of prescribed anarchists from foreign lands, secure under the banner of freedom, and with leisure time on their hands to either preach their inflammatory doctrines or to plot the destruction of him whose broad minded administration assures protection to the very plotters? No; these hideous bands of anarchists must be suppressed, but the duty devolves on Congress and to that body belongs the choice of the remedy.

In the meantime let us return thanks for the gracious sparing of a noble life, and let us not forget the men whose prompt and resolute action prevented further murderous work by the would-be assassin of the President. The greatest physicians are equally deserving of a nation's gratitude with those brave men who risked their own lives to save the President at the time of the assault.

Miss Mary M. Nuss, who has spent the summer in Europe, returned to her home in this city on Monday afternoon.

Professor Mullaly and his orchestra have returned to Boston for the fall and winter season.

## Washington Matters.

The City of Washington is Expressing Its Sympathy for the President—His Many Notable Qualities—Difficulties Encountered by Aspirants for Commissions in the Army and Navy.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1901.

The tragic and wholly unexpected calamity which has befallen President McKinley and the country is of course the overshadowing topic of interest in Washington today. While astute observers of public events had long recognized the possibility of such a tragedy, to the mass of the people it had the bewildering effect of a thing entirely unforeseen. It had been fore-shadowed to some extent in the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth and of King Humbert, which proved the power and wicked daring of the anarchist societies; and it was practically certain that sooner or later this power would be felt in America. In precisely the form which it has taken, the attempted assassination of U. S. Clark by Bergmann, after the Homestead riot, showed that such a deed was not by any means foreign to the thoughts of anarchists in America, and this type of assassin regards his victim as desirable in proportion to the power which he wields. That the thing was planned skillfully and carefully, and that the assassin was ordered by some secret association to commit the crime, was proved to the satisfaction of everybody within reach of daily papers, before the news was six hours old. The fact that the assassin is not of the criminal type, that he has been calm and coherent in his testimony, and that his action was quite deliberate and well-planned, all remove this case from the class of crimes committed by half-crazy place-hunters like Galtieri or political antagonists like Booth. It is simply the result of an organized, determined, and well-considered movement, whose object is, by the assassination of persons in power, and by causing public calamity of one sort or another, to intimidate and terrify society with a view to abolishing all social institutions. That is in plain English the anarchist's idea of his duty; and whether he is to be allowed to entertain and obey that idea to the extent which he thinks fit, depends entirely upon public sentiment.

It is doubtful if the news could have caused, in the rest of the country, such deep-seated pain and apprehension as it caused in the national capital. It may be said without qualification that no President has endeavored himself to the people of Washington more than President McKinley. His unstinted tact, his invariable serenity, his attention to the wants and pleasures of those around him, have become known to the people of this city in a hundred different ways. Republicans all over the country may have learned during his public life, before and after his coming to the White House, to respect his ability and admire his character; in Washington, which has been his home for many years, he has won the esteem of even his political opponents by his admirable personal qualities.

There are men in power who hide themselves on their ability to say "No"; but they frequently say it in such a manner that their interlocutor feels as if he had been kicked. Mr. McKinley could always refuse a favor in a way that made the disappointed one choke down his feelings until he was out of the official presence, and even then he was not always sure that he was disappointed. No one ever had to complain of a discourtesy from Mr. McKinley, as Representative or as President. He was placed in many difficult positions, but he always got out of them without hurting anyone's feelings more than was absolutely necessary. Another lovable trait in his character is his faculty of remembering and noting little things of importance to others. If one of his friends had a daughter married or lost a child, President McKinley never forgot to express his sympathy with the joy or sorrow, as the case might be. If he could do nothing more he would send a tactful little note. He was never on his dignity, because his dignity was himself and not a pedestal. He was accessible and approachable from the first of his term in the White House, and he always seemed to know what to say to everybody. Possibly a part of this tact and consideration may be traced to his invalid wife. Those who are members of the inner circle of Washington society know many charming little stories of this devotion, which are not given to the public. A man cannot give himself so completely to the task of caring for a beloved and delicate woman without becoming refined and ennobled by the performance of the duty.

That is why, with an interest quite apart from sensation-seeking, great crowds of people thronged the avenues near the news paper offices and watched the bulletin-boards eagerly until past midnight Friday night, for news of the President's condition.

A curious item appears in the news which the War Department is giving out. The Act of Congress which increased the army to 100,000 men caused promotions all along the line; and eventually there were about 900 vacancies in the position of second lieutenant to be filled by the President. The law is that these places shall be filled by giving commissions to enlisted men who pass the examination and by the appointment of men within certain age limits who have served in the volunteer army. The famine seemed to be not due to a lack of applicants. Secretary Root had nearly 12,000 applications to sort over and weed out, and probably every one of the applicants thought he could perform the duties of the position to perfection. The enlisted men had the first chance. About 400 took the examination, and of these nearly 200 passed and received their commissions. Then many of the former volunteers of 1898 and 1899 were disposed of, by being designated for appointment. It is not known how many of them have been through this experience, but the total runs into the thousands. The trouble seems to be that they cannot pass the examinations. Some of them are complaining that these are unduly severe, but the department says that men appointed in this way enter the service on a supposed equality with West Point graduates and ought to know, if not as much, at least some-where near as much as the cadet knows at graduation. Many of them probably know more in some ways. But the point is that it is the aim of the department to place in responsible positions men who come from families which attach some importance to education, or who have had the spirit and energy to get an education for themselves; and the examination is the only practical method of weeding out uneducated men who have nothing in common with their brother officers. In short, the education is a sort of shibbo-

leth. The conclusion of the whole matter is that there are said to be at present over 100 vacancies, and nobody who was not in the Army during the Spanish war is eligible.

Another difficulty is bothering the Navy Department. Surgeon General Van Keypen of the Navy is trying to find four young doctors who can pass the examination for the position of assistant surgeon in the Navy Department. It has been hard work of late to find good men for the grade of assistant surgeons, and the medical corps has not been complete since the civil war. The trouble seems to be that the requirements are so great that most of the men who can pass the examination are in private practice and earning good incomes. The Navy Department also has trouble in getting sailors for cadets and battleships.

## Weather Bulletin.

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Cincinnati, Ill., Sept. 14.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent September 15 to 19, warm waves 14 to 18, cool waves 17 to 21.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 19, cross west of Rockies by close of 20, great central valleys 21 to 23, eastern states 21.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 22, great central valleys 24, eastern states 25.

Temperature of the week ending September 23 will average about normal, with great heat, drought and dangerous storms.

About date of this bulletin the weather will be hot in the eastern states, a cool wave near the great northern lakes with showers between these two weather areas.

The disturbance to cross the continent 20 to 21 will cause severe storms and very hot weather followed by general rains and these rains will be followed by killing frosts along and north of latitude 40.

A great fall in temperature will occur from about 22 to 26 near meridian 90, a little earlier west and a little later east. Thunder storms and heavy rains will precede this cold wave.

The last disturbance of September will reach the Pacific coast about 23, cross west of Rockies by close of 27, great central valleys 28 to 30, eastern states October 1.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 29, great central valleys 29, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 29, great central valleys October 1, eastern states October 2.

The great hot wave of September will be the weather feature from date of this bulletin to about 22 and another, fourth drought of the crop season, will be hovering over the great central valleys.

After so much heat and drought in the Mississippi valley, with the other extremes on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the summer we may expect a radical change with the other extremes in the three sections mentioned.

During the past eighteen months we have surely had the unusual in the weather line and we will as surely experience more of the same kind of extremes during the next eighteen months but these will probably exchange localities.

During October, November and December the solar system will be greatly unbalanced magnetically. The planets, sun and moon, forming a long line in the plane of the sun's equator with our earth so located as to receive the full magnetic force of these great heavenly batteries, will surely cause great weather extremes during the next eighteen months.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 24 and 25, Dartmouth College is to celebrate the centennial of the graduation of Daniel Webster. Such an event as the one in contemplation, which for a day will make the little village of Hanover the center of widespread interest, will show, says The Boston Advertiser, "that Dartmouth is not only great in history but in present wealth."

General MacArthur explains, in part at least, the miracle of civil progress which in recent months has been made in the Philippines by saying that our troops there stationed are able "to supply men from all professions, from a supreme justice to a watchmaker."

The average high intelligence, even high culture, of men who compose and have composed our American armies has been almost a world's marvel since the first American army was mustered.

"It is the versatility of our army," General MacArthur says, "that has been the chief aid to the Americanizing of the Philippines."

\$67.00 New York to San Francisco and Return

The Southern Railway will sell Excursion Tickets for the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Sept. 18 to 25th inclusive, New York to San Francisco and return \$67.00. Pullman Tourist Sleeping-Car Washington to San Francisco, without change, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Asheville and Hot Springs, Western North Carolina and the Sapphire Country.

The Southern Railway announces most attractive schedules and through car service to the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina. A more delightful trip cannot be found. Go and spend a few days. Round trip tickets on sale at greatly reduced rates. Write for descriptive matter.

Florida and Cuba.

The popular route is via the Southern Railway. Double daily service New York to Savannah, Augusta and points in Florida. Perfect Dining and Sleeping-Car service.

At the Court of Probate of the City of New York, in the said Island, held on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1901.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Eliza Evelyn Smith, Guardian of the person and estate of

CHARLES TALBOT SMITH, minor, of New York, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said New York, praying for leave to sell at public sale, and for the purpose of certain parcels of real estate situated in the Town of Middle-town and in the Town of Portmouth, in said State, and for the purpose of certain parcels of real estate, and for more advantageous investment, and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the New York Mercury.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be held on Monday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in the City Hall in said New York.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by legal applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running nose, imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and the tube opened to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; also cases of otitis are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. Send for our Little Liver Pills for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1901.	STANDARD TIME.				
	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- sets	High water Morn.	Five Even.
1 Sat.	5 39	6 12	6 18	8 15	8 29
2 Sun.	6 40	5 30	7 21	5 11	5 19
3 Mon.	5 41	6 17	5 33	9 19	9 55
4 Tues.	5 42	6 7	5 39	10 15	10 36
5 Wed.	6 43	5 19	4 40	10 11	11 21
6 Thurs.	5 44	6 8	5 41	11 12	11 57
7 Fri.	6 45	4 10	4 44	12 12	12 40
Last Quarter, 8 1/2, 30th, morning.					
New Moon, 12 1/2, 30th, evening.					
First Quarter, 12 1/2, 31st, morning.					
Full Moon, 2 1/2, 1st, morning.					



# IS FATIGUED

## Serious Reaction In Condition of President

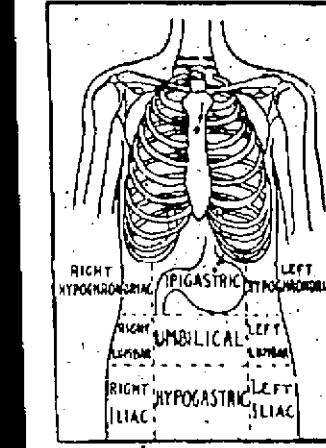
Patient This Morning Shows Weakness of the Heart

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President McKinley experienced another sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The physicians are administering restoratives to him, with the hope of reviving him.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.  
At 3 o'clock all of the physicians were gathered around the bedside of the president. It was stated that digitalis was administered to the president.

Beyond the statement that the president is critically ill no further announcement has been authorized, but it is manifest that the wounded president faces a grave and menacing crisis. Alarm can be read in the actions of those to whose nursing and care he is committed. The scene about the house is a dramatic one. The attendants can be seen hurrying about behind the unshaded windows, and messengers come and go hastily through the guarded door.



The president is so weak that he does not apparently suffer much. Strychnine, digitalis and other powerful heart stimulants do not produce effects, and the worst is feared. His death might occur at any time from heart exhaustion. Mrs. McKinley has not yet been informed of the change for the worse.

Czolgosz Pronounced Sane  
Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Leon Czolgosz is not insane. This fact was established yesterday afternoon by an examination made by two experts of the city prison. The experts are Dr. Crego, the most



Noted alienist in Buffalo, and Dr. Fowler, police surgeon. They will make a report embodying their conclusions to District Attorney Penney and Secretary of War Root, describing the mental and physical characteristics of the assassin. The character of the tests made and their conclusions.

Made a Record Run  
Boston, Sept. 11.—Schooner Ella and Tazee, Captain Ingalls, from Sackville, N. B., made the run in 23 hours, a record for a sailing vessel. The distance is 240 miles.

### HELD FOR CONSPIRACY

Case of Emma Goldman Continued Until Sept. 19

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Magistrate Prindiville yesterday decided that Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer under arrest here, should be held until Friday next, without bail, pending the decision of similar cases in the supreme court.



EMMA GOLDMAN.  
(Chicago says her teaching led this to try to kill the president.)

The magistrate will decide tomorrow whether she shall be held without bail or be released under bonds until the preliminary hearing of the charge against her, which is set for Sept. 19. As the charge against Miss Goldman, "conspiracy to murder William McKinley," is the one lodged against the local anarchists, who are named as co-conspirators with Miss Goldman, Magistrate Prindiville thought it wise to await the decision of the higher court. He said it would not be necessary for counsel to apply for a writ for Miss Goldman, as he would deal exactly with Miss Goldman as Judge Chetlain did with the other prisoners.

A Lack of Evidence.  
Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The district attorney here announced yesterday afternoon that he had no evidence against Emma Goldman, and that unless something turned up, no requisition upon the state of Illinois would be made for her. This does not mean that the bottom has dropped out of the conspiracy theory. It simply means that no evidence has yet been secured to connect her with the crime. If she is released she will be kept under the closest surveillance, and it will be easy for the authorities to place their hands upon her if she is wanted later.

### Here Most Gathered In

New York, Sept. 13.—John Most, the most widely known of New York anarchists and editor of The Freiheit, the organ of the anarchists, was arrested last night by central office detectives. Most objected violently to the arrest, but to no purpose, and he was locked up as "a suspicious person." The complaint against Most is based on an editorial in The Freiheit, which Most printed in The Freiheit. The editorial reads in part: "The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such a belief is in itself a crime. Despots are outlaws. To spare them is a crime. Yes, the crime, directed against them is not merely a right, it is also the duty of everyone who has the opportunity to carry it out, and it will be his glory if it is successful."

### Magalo Is Uncommunicative

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 13.—Antonio Magalo, the alleged anarchist, has been taken from Silver City to Albuquerque. He was cross-examined, but refused to divulge anything upon the subject of the president's assassination, although witnesses were present to testify that he repeatedly predicted that the president would be assassinated before Oct. 1. He was bound over for hearing on the charge of conspiracy to murder.

### Pension Commission Scored

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—Commander-in-Chief Russell of the G. A. R. made a supplemental report to his address in which he made a sharp attack upon the officers of the pension bureau at Washington. He stated that the report of the pension commission made no recommendation as to a remedy for the alleged existing evils. He urged that the committee be instructed to prepare charges against the pension commission and that these charges be presented to the president, asking for an investigation of the same.

### Humphreys Won't Be Removed

Washington, Sept. 13.—Attorney General Knox has completed his investigation of the charges of the bar association of Hawaii against Abram S. Humphreys and has prepared his findings. The conclusion reached is that Judge Humphreys has done nothing that would justify his removal. Not one of the charges is sustained.

### A Message From Baldwin

Christiania, Sept. 13.—A message, dated Aug. 15, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Evelyn B. Baldwin, head of the Baldwin-Ziegler north pole expedition, says: "America, latitude, 78; longitude, 85. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well."

### To Argue to Civilization

The Hague, Sept. 13.—At a conference of Boer officials in this city it was decided, with the approval of Mr. Kruger, to publish on the expiring date of Lord Kitchener's proclamation, Sept. 15, a reply, in the form of an appeal to the peoples of the civilized world.

### Pierce Leaves Professional Ranks

Washington, Sept. 13.—Archibald McEachern last night won the 20-mile motor-paced race in a runaway from Burns Pierce of Canada. Time, 32:15.45. Pierce immediately announced he had given up professional racing.

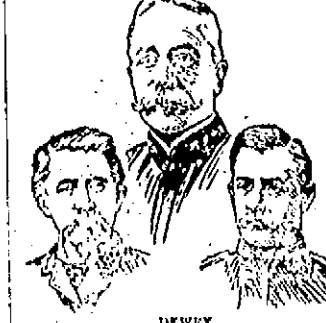
New York, Sept. 10.—Johnnie Nelson, the "Little Swede," and one of the greatest speed riders ever seen on the track, died yesterday at the Bellevue hospital. The injury which caused his death occurred on the Madison Square Garden track on the night of Sept. 4, when he was racing Jimmy Michael. Nelson was only 21 years of age. His first race in this section was on July 4 of last year, when, at Bridgeport, Conn., he astonished the world by winning and breaking all records from 3 to 20 miles. From that point on he defeated every rider in America, and more races last year than any man in the business.

### HOWISON IS OUT

Schley's Challenge Sustained by Court of Inquiry

Witnesses Testify as to Expressions Made Unfavorable to Schley

Washington, Sept. 13.—Within three hours from the time of convening the court of inquiry yesterday it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty. This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week.



A salute of 17 guns in honor of the admiral of the navy marked the opening of the proceedings at 1 o'clock. The naval formalities on the opening of a court were transacted with dispatch. The first skirmish was opened by Admiral Schley rising from his seat and speaking in a strong voice, calmly and deliberately, challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court. Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge, namely, Francis S. Frost, William E. Spon, and Foster Nichols. They gave very positive testimony as to expressions they had heard Admiral Howison make, favorable to Admiral Sampson and unfavorable to Admiral Schley. Mr. Frost testified to a statement Admiral Howison had made to him at Boston while the witness was seeking news as a reporter; Mr. Spon to remarks made while he and the admiral were journeying back to this country from Europe on a trans-Atlantic steamer, and Mr. Nichols a conversation occurring during a business call at Admiral Howison's private residence at Yonkers, N. Y.

On concluding this testimony, the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join issue with the statements made by witnesses, or would rest on his privilege to withhold any answer until he chose to submit it. The admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a writ of rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses. This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points and disclaimed any recollection of the talks said to have taken place on the trans-Atlantic steamer.

It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses, and, moreover, the admiral, himself, in concluding his statement, had stated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court and was there simply in obedience to orders. He even appealed to his associates on the court to decide all doubtful questions as to his eligibility in favor of Admiral Schley.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court Mr. Haynor cross-examined Admiral Howison very minutely as to his personal sentiments towards Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, and developed that Admiral Howison had expressed certain definite convictions as to Admiral Sampson's retention of authority and responsibility, even while he was absent temporarily from the fleet at Santiago.

The challenge then was submitted to the court, which under the circumstances was narrowed to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Beaman to pass upon. After hardly more than 15 minutes spent in the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey briefly announced that the court sustained the challenge and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance.

The decision came so quickly and so unexpectedly that it sent a flutter of agitation throughout the court room. There was a buzz of animated comment and Admiral Schley exchanged looks of satisfaction with his counsel. Admiral Dewey at once closed the proceedings of the day by announcing that the court would adjourn indefinitely until the navy department had named an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

### Insurgent Leader Surrenders

Manila, Sept. 9.—The insurgent leader Angeles has surrendered. In the Camarines, with 19 officers, 42 men, a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition. Numbers of other small surrenders occur daily. The only active forces now operating with any number of men are those of Malvar's Lukan. The capture or surrender of this leader is expected at any time.

### Fire in Maine Woods

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 11.—A forest fire is raging about three miles from this village, in the woods about Eagle lake. Nearly 150 men are now engaged fighting the fire, which has already caused a damage of fully \$8000.

### Six Families Without Homes

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10.—Six families were made homeless at Cambridgeport last night by a fire that started in a stable owned by Alexander Nixon, and which spread to two large tenement houses nearby.

### Line Drawn at Cattle Nation

Clinton, Mass., Sept. 11.—Currie Nation had been engaged to lecture at the Worcester East Agricultural fair next Friday, and was to have received \$200 for her appearance. The affair has been cancelled because of her latest escapade at Coney Island, and more particularly because of her reported expression of approval of the shooting of the president.

### BECOMING UNRULY

Strikers Making a Warm For Non-Union Men at Pittsburgh

Pittsburg, Sept. 13.—The air was again full of rumors yesterday that the strike had been settled. The absence of President Shaffer from Amalgamated headquarters all day up to 4 p. m. lent color to the report. When Shaffer finally appeared at headquarters he dispelled all hopes by saying there was no change in the situation.

With drawn revolvers, two officers, one a coal and iron policeman, the other said to be a regular officer on the South Side force, sat on the top seat of a cab and guarded six non-union workmen into the Monongahela Tin Plate plant on the South Side yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of strikers and sympathizers pursued the cab to and from the mill, and when the return trip was begun both officers once more drew their guns, and one shot was fired from the cab. No one was hit.

The streets in the vicinity of the Monongahela plant are now virtually in a state of siege. By a system of signals and picketing the strikers of the Monongahela plant are able to mobilize a great crowd on very short notice. This was worked yesterday to perfection. Up to 3 o'clock the streets about the plant were comparatively deserted, but when the word was passed that a cab was en route to the mill with six non-union men, the streets became black with people in a few minutes. When the rig made its appearance with the armed guard aboard, pandemonium broke out. The horses were whipped into a gallop, and the mill was reached without serious damage having been done.

When the cab started on its return journey the former proceedings were repeated. At the corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets several persons attempted to catch the horses by the bridles, and it was then that the shot was fired. Great confusion followed, and the officers got away without further trouble.

Over 8000 employees of the National Tube works are without any hope of aid. Strike leaders attribute Shaffer's failure to keep his promise to treat Amalgamated and Federation men alike, to Congress' refusal to call out all allied trades. The explanation is not satisfactory and there is much kicking, especially among the foreigners who struck with the promise of aid as an inducement.

### Boys Disturb Anarchist Tendencies

Boston, Sept. 11.—The street tramping of Boston had a lively time in two sections of the city last night, making life unpleasant for Nathan Fliegel and Louis Gordon, anarchists, both of whom had been at the police headquarters earlier in the day. The police quizzed them very closely, but practically nothing was obtained. Demonstrations by the youngsters became so pronounced that police guards were placed over the houses of both men last night.

### Straggled In Front of Car

Sanford, Me., Sept. 10.—Ivory Allen, aged 49, was terribly mangled by a trolley car here last evening. He straggled from behind a tree and fell across the track, directly in front of the car. Life was about extinct when the mangled body had been extricated.

### Cressy Won't Be Prosecuted

Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 12.—Morton F. Cressy, who accidentally shot his classmate, Sidney G. Bristol, in this city July 19, will not be required to stand trial, as the grand jury yesterday returned no indictment against him. Cressy claimed that he shot Bristol



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